Assuming the cost of real estate (amounting to 600 lots) so be \$6,000,000, and that one sixth (100) of said lots are a; propriated to depots, &c., and that the remaining 500 lots, containing at least a basement and first floor, 20 feet wide and 100 feet deep, shall be let for mercantile or manufac est of construction of the road, rolling stock, &c., for 71 miles, amounts to \$15,000,000, or \$2,000,000 per mile, which exceeds the most liberal estimates made, we find the cost of the road to be \$21,000,000, and the net income \$3,000,000 per annum, or 11 per cent upon the capital in-

"But if the capital invested be reduced to \$11,000,000, and

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Within a few years, according to the present calculations of the builders of the East River Bridge, street ears pied as a kind of minor Etat Major. From what will be making through trips from Central Park to Prospect Park. In the language of Roebling, the engineer who planned it, this bridge will be, when completed, "the greatest in existence." It is estimated that five years and over \$10,000,000 will be required for its completion. By illustrations and descriptive articles its general appearance and the principal details of its construction have already become quite familiar to the public mind. Meantime, the tower slowly rising on the Brooklyn side gives daily demonstration that those who projected the bridge mean to build it. Its growth is one of the most interesting features of the grand transformation scene now in progress at this metropolis. The new Post-Office and Court-House, the improvements at the Battery, numerous noble edifices now projected at various points, and various new means of transit will be ministering to the convenience and gratifying the pride of our citizens by the time that the first passengers are conveyed across the East River Bridge. The Viaduet road will probably be completed and the imof docks and piers will be well dvanced by that time; and work will doubtless e begun upon the contemplated bridge at Blackwell's The immense new railroad depot at Forty-thirdst. will, meantinge, have become comparatively veneraable with age. The one point of attraction for the eyes of all, however, will be the Bridge, rendered, as it will be by the great hight and massiveness of its towers, the chiefly of france-tireurs and men dressed nost conspicuous object within the horizon, pleasing from the graceful curve of its cables, and peculiarly im- in the gloom-were moved briskly up into portant from the location of each of its termin at the beart of a great city.

In the past year the work upon the foundations of the Bridge has been carried forward energetically. The line of the Bridge, and the location of its depots and approaches have been determined; all the necessary surveys and drawings completed; the caisson of e east tower sunk to its position in firm bed of clay, gravel, and bowlders, 45 feet below the water line, and the tower itself built up o about 12 feet above the same line, and the causson for the west tower completed, but not put in position. After tedious negotiations the purchase of the Roosevelt-st. ferry landing, with considerable adjoining space, has been effected, and the clearing away of the plers will begin next Autumn, preparatory to the sinking of the caisson for the west tower. The work expected to be accomplished next year will be the building of the east tower up to the level of the floor of the Bridge, that is, to 113 feet above high water; the bringing of the west tower up to the hight which the east tower has now reached; and the purchase and partial clearing of spaces for anchor walls, pillars, depots, etc. In the year following, both towers will be comtheir projected dimensions, namely, 268 feet hight, 134 feet length (measured in the direction of the river), and 56 feet thickness at the water-line, tapering slightly thence to the top. Upon their completion the progress of the work will be comparatively rapid, as a larger force may then be em-ployed to advantage. The distance between the towers, to be compassed by a sing's span, will be 1,600 feet— nearly one-half greater than the length of the new suspension bridge at Cincinnati. Beyond the towers, on each side, will extend "half spans," measuring, each, 940 feet, and reaching to the anchor walls.

The approaches to the Bridge affording the necessary radual ascent over the housetops, will be, on the New-York side, 1,337 feet in length, from the terminus to the anchor wall, and, on the Brooklyn side, 837 feet. They will consist of iron girders and trusses, supported at short intervals upon stone or iron columns. The dimen-sions of the Bridge, as a whole, will be as follows: Total length, including approaches, 5,862 feet; distance from anchor wall to anchor wall, 3,480 feet; distance from center to center of tower, 1,600 feet; elevation at anchor wall, 85 feet 8 inches; above high tide, and ascending toward the river at the rate of three feet five inches in each 100 feet; hight above high water at center of bridge, about 135 feet; width of floor, so feet-the same as that of Broadway. The space on the Bridge floor will be divided as follows: In the middle, a raised platform, 4 feet high and 14 feet : next this platform, on each side, fron tramways for the passage of the Company's cars, drawn by stationary engines with wire-ropes; and next the verge, on each side, a rosdway, 15 feet wide, for all kinds of common travel, with tracks for street cars. Upon the present plan there will be no admissions to the floor of the bridge, except through the depot at the termini. The anchor walls, instead of being used to furnish stairways for the ascent of passengers, will be so constructed as to afford immense safety vaults, in which valuables of every description will be kept.

The terminus of the Bridge in New-York will be at the ntersection of Chatham and Centre-sts, opposite the Register's Office, in the City Hall grounds, and will probably occupy the site of The Daily News and Staats Zeiably occupy the site of Inc.

tung offices. In Brooklyn, a considerable portion of
the block bounded by Fulton, Prospect, Sands, and Washington-sts., will be eleared for the depot. The line of the Bridge, beginning at Chatham-st., crosses North William, William, Rose, Vandewater, and Cliff-sts., Franklin-square, Cherry, Water, Front, and South-sts., and runs thence to the end of old pier No. 29, now broken down. Continuing in a straight course across the river it passes nearly through the center of the spare slip of the Fulton Ferry Com pany, and over Water, Dock, and Front-sts. A part of James-st., near Garrison, will be occupied by the Brooklyn anchorage. Thence crossing York and Main-sts. obliquely, the line deflects toward Fulton, and crosses Prospect near its intersection with Fulton.

Most of the railroads which pass over the City of London are supported by brick arches, and seriously impair the value of the lots beneath; but the plan of the Bridge Company contemplates a very different result here. be readily understood from the proposed construction of pillars and the making of the bridge floor so as to add to the security of the buildings touched by it. is proposed also, to open a new street from Chatham or William to Cliff or to Franklin-square, along the north side of the Bridge. The blocks in this part of New-York are crowded by the poorest class of buildings, and the removal of many of them is very desirable. It has also been suggested that one or more blocks between William and Rose, or between Rose, Vandewater, and Cliff, might be built up to serve as market halls, the location being more convenient for such marketing as would come over the Bridge from the Brooklyn side. A part of James-st. near the Brooklyn anchorage, is considered the best location for a market on that side.

The basis of estimates as to the amount of travel which the Bridge will be required to accommodate is found in the prospective increase of population and in the increase of passengers always resulting from increased facilities and convenience, rather than in the 40,000,000 passengers officially stated to have been annually carried in the boats of the Union Ferry Company across the East River. It is anticipated that the building of the Bridge will have the effect, not of diminishing the amount of business done by the ferry companies, but simply of rendering unnecessary any additional ferry-routes and ferry-boats. The Bridge will be a solution of the problem of quick transit so far as communication between New-York and Brooklyn is concerned, for the Company proposes to run its trains at the rate of not less than 20 miles an hour. The cars of connecting routes may continue uninterruptedly across the Bridge; and an immediate result of its construction will no doubt be the opening of new lines of street railroads, especially for the accommodation of travel between the two cities. The junction of the proposed Viaduct Railway and of the Bridge approach, at Chatham-st. will bring Brooklyn into communication with all points uptown, and if anything more could be desired in the way of metropolitan inter-communication, it would only be that cars from the Viaduct should pass directly over the Bridge and along some central route through Brocklyn.

Dr. Lambe, who has been spoken of as the future director of the new Vienna Stadt Theater, wants for his services the modest remuneration of \$4,000 a year and an interest of 19 per cent in the net profits, which would probably increase his salary by about \$6,000 more per aunum; also a box representing a yearly reptal of \$2,100, and the right to dispense free tickets ad libitum.

THE CAPTURE OF PARIS.

HOW THE VERSAILLISTS FORCED AN ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY-HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING-

ROUT OF THE COMMUNISTS. PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT 1

Paris, May 22.-Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock en. Dembrawski received urgent summons from the Point du Jour quarter to make haste with succors, as the holders of the positions there were very hard presse Both the cannonade and fusilade, from that direction, and from our immediate front at Porte de la Muette, continued to increase in warmth as we went down the Avenue Mozart. All the batteries of the Versaillists were in full roar, and it was not possible, had there been still serviceable guns mounted on the enceinte, to respond effectively to the steady and continuous fire of weighty \$10,000,000 be raised upon bends secured upon the road and its real estate, paying 7 per cent interest, the dividend upon the capital will exceed 21 per cent."

dend upon the capital will exceed 21 per cent."

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dend upon the capital will exceed 21 per cent." Quad d'Auteuil, sheltered from the fire which incerated the district by the houses on the landward side of the quay. Unpleasant tidings waited Dombrowski, when he rode into the Institution de Ste. Périne, which was occucould hurriedly gather, there had been a kind of a rally. National Guards had crowned the shattered parts of the eneciste, and lined the smashed casemates between the gates of Billancourt and Point du Jour, and further northward to and beyond the gate of St. Cloud. They had held to the positions with con-siderable tenacity under a terrible fire, but had been driven back with severe loss, occasioned mainly by the close and steady shooting of the Versaillist breaching batteries about Boulogue and the batteries at Brimbo rion. The gate of St. Cloud, as well as that of Point du Jour, had, like that of Billancourt, fallen into the hands of the Versaillists, who, having occupied the enceinte in force, and the adjacent houses behind it, were detaching strong parties to reconnoiter up the Rues Lemarrois and Billancourt, one of which at least had been as far as the railway, but had been driven back.

Dombrowski smiled as the news was communicated to him, and I thought of his "second line of defense," and of his assurance that the "situation was not com-promised." By this time it was nearly 9 o'clock, and it seemed to me that the Versaillists must have got cannon on to the enceinte, the fire came so hot and heavy about and into the Institution de Ste. Perine. Dombrowski and his staff were very active and daring, and the heart of the troops seemed good. There was some cheering at the order to advance, and the troops-consisting a Zonave dress, so far as I could see

the Rue de la Municipalité. A couple of guns-field gons, I fear-were got into position on the Circular Railway, to the left of the Rue de la Municipalité, and, under their cover, the infantry debouched with a rush. Of cavalry I saw only a few scattered pickets. Soon there was a fearful disorganization, the result of a hot and close infantry fire that came seemingly from over a wall which I learned bounded the Cimetière des Pauvres. The Federals broke right and left. Some made round the corner of the Rue de Michel Ange (which bounds the cemetery on the right), under the leadership of a young cer whom I had noticed in the Chateau de la Muette at dinner time. There was a close fusilade and attempt, which was partly successful, to storm the cem-etery, taking it on three sides. It was said that Dombrowski himself headed the direct attack, but the locality was too warm for me to satisfy myself ,quite fully or this point. Meanwhile there seemed to be almost handnd fighting going on all around in the space be tween the enceinte and the railway. I could hear the incessant whistie and patter of the bullets and the yells and cursing of the men, not a few of whom owed what courage they displayed to profuse libations. Every new and then there was a cheer and a then a volley which seemed to stay the rush, and 7then a stampede back under cover. By 102 it was obvious that the Communists had nearly lost their courage. Dombrowski I had lost sight of. One officer told me he had been killed in the churchyard, another that his horse had been shot under him, and that when last seen the daring little fellow was fighting a Versaillist marine with his sword. There came a panie, in the thick of which I made good my retreat behind "the second line of defense," which could not easily be recognized as a line of defense at all. I fear Dombrowski must have been gasconading. Once behind the railway the Communists held the new ground with stubbornness. One or two attacks were made by detached parties of Versaillists; but their fire gradually died away, and soon after 11 o'clock the quietness had become so great that I thought the work was over for the night and that Dombrowski's anticipations had been

The pause was deceptive. The Versalllists must have simply held their hands for a time to make the blow heavier when it should fall. No doubt they had their combinations to execute elsewhere, and were pouring into the area between the encoinfe and the Circular Rail way. While they were doing this, they were also pack-ing the thoroughfares with artiflery. We could hear in the distance in our rear the general march beaten. A staff officer, who spoke English perfectly, and who was as black as a negro, from powder and smoke, came to me how he mistrusted the pause, and feared that the supreme hour had come at ast. The supreme hour had come. It was 2 o'clock in the morning. Suddenly a fierce fire opened on the railway. Showers of shell poured upon it and in its vicinity, and upon it a hall of musketry pattered. The Commun ists did essay a reply, but it was extremely weak. The there suddenly came on the wind the din of sharp firing from the north. I heard some shout, "We are surrounded; the Versaillists are pouring in by the gates of Auteul, Passy, and in Muette!" This was enough. A mad panie set in. The cry rose of Saure qui peut, mingled with other shouts. Nous sommes trakis. Arms and packs were thrown down and every one bolted at the top of his speed, the officers leading the way. I came on one party-a little detachment of francs-tircurs-standing fast behind the projection of a house, and calling out that all their chiefs had run away and left them. Whether this was the case as regards th higher commanders I cannot tell. I do not think Dombrowski or any of his staff were the men to run. But certainly none of them were to be seen. There was a cry, too, that there was an invasion from the south, and so men surged and struggled and blasphemed confusedly up the quay in their confusion, shot and shell even chas-ing them as they went. In the extremity of panic, mingled with rage, men discharged their pieces indisriminately, and struck each other with their guns. I can hardly tell how I came to be on the Avenue du Roi

de Rome, at about half-past five in the morningmy watch had run down. The battery had been carried off. Looking down the Boulevard de l'Empereur I saw s battery of horse artillery coming up it at a walk. A few corpses of Communists were lying about the battery. These troops advancing with a deliberation so equable were MacMahon's men coming into the Trocadero. I did not wait for them, but made for a side street toward the Champs Elysées. I came out in the beautiful avenue, about midway between the Arch of Triumph and the Road Point; and there stood several battalions of soldiers in red breeches. They were packed there semingly as densely as the Bavarians had been on the 1st of March, but they were not so pacific. There was no firing from the big barricade at the Place de la Concorde end of the Tuileries gardens, but National Guards were shoving about it, and now and then making a shot at the dense masses of the Versaillists, who were very deliberate, and made quite sure of their ground be fore advancing. They had a field battery in action just below the Arch, which swept the Champs Elysees very neatly. I saw several shells explode about the Place de la Concorde. Penetrating casually in a north-westerly direction, I found danger again in the Rue Billault, a side street, nearly parallel to the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, which extends away from the Arch of Triumph. nearly at right angles to the Champs Elysees. In this avenue a person I spoke with told me the Versaillists had come upon the Communists as they were throwing up a barricade, and had saved them the trouble of completing it by taking it from them at the point of the bayonet. There I got very nearly shut in, for, as I talked there was a shout, and here were the Versaillists, with artillery at their head, marching down the Avenue Friedland toward the Boulevard Haussmann, and I had just time to dodge across their front. I then tracked them by a side street, and found they pressed on steadily, firing but every now and then, till they reached the open space near the top of the Boulevard Haussmann, in front of the Caserne de la Pépinière. Here was a noble position, and no mistake. They could sweep the Boulevard Malesherbes straight down to the Madeleine, and so open their way into the Rue Royale, and down it into the back of the barriende at its end facing the Place de la Concorde. There, too, they could sweep the Boulevard Haussmann along its whole length, and, by a steady fire along these thoroughfares, prevent concentration, and cut that part of Paris practically into three districts. Re-crossing the Boulevard Haussmann I made my way

by devious paths towards the Palais Royal. Shells seemed to be bursting all over the city. They were time-fuse shells; and I could see many of them burst in a white ouff of smoke high in air. Several fell on and about the ourse as I was passing, and the neighborhood was silent and descried, except by National Guards in small parties, or singly. Locald not tell whether they were advancing or retreation. Everywhere barricades were per weakness of mind is not unsoundness.

hastily erecting, but I dodged them all till I got to the Piace du Palais Royal. Here two barricades were constructing, one across the Rue St. Honoré, another across the Rue de Rivoll. For the latter the material was chiefly furnished by a great number of articles, which were hurriedly pitched out of the windows of the establishment, and of mattresses from the Guards barracks at the Tuileries. The Rue St. Honore barricade was formed of paving stones, cabs, and carriages, and was compelled, noiens rolens, to assist in the construction of it. It is pleasant, even if you are forced to do a thing, to attempt doing it in a satisfactory manner; and, observing that an embrasure had been neglected in the construction of the barricade, I devoted my energies to remedying this defect. I was not sorry, however, to be released from my task after a quarter of an hour's work, the mere so as the shell fire was increasing in warmth and proximity. I noticed that from the great barriende at the top of St. Honoré the Communist had got one gun at least into action, and were using it to fire somewhere in the direction of the Arch of Triumph. It was impossible to fulfill my original intention, which was to cross the river to the Ministry of War, therefore I re turned in the direction of the New Opera House. Cross ing the Boulevard I noticed that the Versaillists must have gained the Madeleine, between which and their position at the Pépinière Barracks no obstacle in the shape of a barricade intervened. They had constructed across the end of the Boulevard de la Made leine a barricade of trees and casks for artillery. The Communists, on their side, had a temporary barrieade, chiefly of provision wagons, across the Boule vard at the head of the Rue de la Paix. By 91 the Versaillists had advanced considerably down the Boulevard Haussmann, which they swept with a heavy musketry fire. Two lads were shot down close to me at the end o the Rue de Lafayette. There was no return fire of any account. Many Communists passed me in retreat, de-claring, as usual, that they had been betrayed. As I stood, there was a scramble for a barri-cade in the Boulevard Haussmann about 500 yards nearer Pépinière than the Rue de Lafayette. It was carried by the Versaillist marines. I could see them jumping up on the barricades. Everywhere, as I learn, the Versaillists were led by gendarmes and sallers or marines. The National Guards fell back dodging behind lamp-posts and in doorways, and firing wildly as they retreated. This drew a still heavier fire from the Versailles barricade. A builet struck the front of a gas pillar, behind which I stood, and fell flattened in the road, and a woman stepped out from the gable of the Bue de Lafayette, picked up the bullet, and walked coolly back, clapping her hands with gice.

What curious ceremony is going on at the corner of the Rues Lafayette and Lafitte! There is a wagon, a mounted spahl, nearly as black as night, and an officer. A crowd is all round, and in the center is a blazing fire of papers. Are they burning the ledgers of the bank, or the title-deeds of the surrounding property ? No. It is the papers of the battalion which are thus burning that they might not bear witness against the members, I suppose A sign surely of the beginning of the end. Other signs were not wanting. English passports were sought after but when men talked of getting out it was found that, in the morning, the Prussians had let out train after train, but stopped each at St. Denis, and allowed nobody to go on. A woman is said to have been fired on this morning on making an attempt to get out. The Communists retreated, ever throwing up barricades everywhere, so that circulation became almost impos sible. They seemed to be heading toward Montmartre, which had opened fire on the Trocadéro, from which the chief share of the Versailles artillery fire seemed to come. The Versaillists seemed to understand this policy, and made some haste to counteract it. By 12 they had gained the Place de l'Europe, near the westera terminus, on the way to Montmartre, thus completing a definite and well marked line from the western terminus riverward by the Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. Of the other side of the river I can say nothing. Some say the Ver saillists are as far as the Pont de la Concordo and the Ecole Militaire, but there is no certainty It is now 4 o'clock p. m. At about 2 o'clock Versaiilists had fairly established themselves in the line I have described and were making the Boulevard Haussmann terribly hot quarters down to the very end. At the same hour they began to shell from their battery at the Madeleine, the Communist barricade on the Boulevard des Capucines, at 'the top of the Rue de la Paix. This was a crushing fire, and the barricade was soon shattered. As I conclude, the Communists seem demoralized, yet are working hard everywhere erecting barricades, and the generale is sounding. No generals are to be found.

GENERAL NOTES.

The risk of refusing liberal offers is shown in the case of William Bradley of Meriden, Conn., who declined to take \$15,000 for his herse Leviathan a fort-night since. A day or two ago he had to pny \$5 to get rid of the animal, who had died of a spasm in the meantime, and needed to be caried off.

There is an extremely troublesome ghost in Racine, Wis. A widower there, doubtless being lone some, has taken a second spouse, and now the shade of his first visits him and beclouds, by her presence, his honeymoon. He had selemnly promised No. 1 never to lead a No. 2 to the altar; but having broken his word, and that, too, in a most indecent hurry, he is now sufferand that, too, in a most indecent nurry, no is now some ing the consequences, and must submit to be Caudled by the indignant departed. Perhaps by keeping a bright look-out, and sleeping with one eye open, he may find that it is his neighbors, who have taken umbrage at his conduct. Indeed, a sufferer has been known to be tarred and teathered for the same imprudence.

Montaigne, in his chapter "Of Smells," says that the smell of her dirt very much lessens the kindness which he has for Paris. The city has hardly grown more fragrant during the three centuries which have clapsed since the sage made this confession. There is too much there even now of the moral effense so rank that it smells there even now of the moral effense sorank that it smears to Heaven—there is that seem of blood which no perfume can disguise or sweeten—there is the odor of physical decay which so aptly corresponds to the corruption of public morals. The French are regarded as a polite people; and do they not new owe the world a special apology for the extraordinary incense to which they have treated the universal nose t—for giving us annats which we can hardly read without some strong disinfectant at hand?

A gentleman who carries round the contribution box in one of the Episcopal churches in this city is made the subject of an unpleasant communication in The Church Weekly. While taking up the offertory, this shrewd christian bore a bank-bill in his hand, with a view shrewd christian bore a bank-bill in his hand, with a view to making the fleek think that he intended to put it into the plate, instead of which he skyly placed it in his coat-tail pecket, and when he got back to his pew he re-turned it to his wallet. Decoy-ducks are sometimes use-ful, but they seem rather out of place in the Temple, and this gentleman must doubtless be a lineal descen-dant of those sharp ones who did a big brokerage busi-ness in a very improper place in Jerusalem, and were "cast out" by divine authority in rather an unceremo-plens way.

When Dr. Goldsmith was writing his "Animated Nature," somebody told him that if a tub of blood were placed in a stable, all the horses there would go mad. The Doctor was about to put this interesting fact into his book, but his friend Hohnson advised him to try into his book, but his friend Hohnson advised him to try
the experiment before doing so; and Thrais offered the
use of his stables for the purpose. We do not know the
result, but we are reminded of the story by the statement that at Bridgeport, Ct., recently, a steer on its way
to slaughter became infuriated by the smell of blood, and
after tossing two men was finally shot. But steers often
behave so when there is no blood to smell, and some of
them seem to have a sort of instinct, when intended for
death, of their approaching fate. As for the Lilluence of
the bloody smell, it remains doubtful.

Referring to the newspaper ridicule heaped upon the "Catholic movement in the Anglican Branch of the Church," and the "exaggerated and false reports of its services published broadcast by writers of the Associated Press," The Church Weekly, in an editorial entitled "Fair Play," asks why that particular body should be singled out for this exceptional treatment. "We know very well," it says, " that the majority of the We know very well, it says, that he majority of the American public do not sympathize with our religious views and feelings. * * But we believe that in this free country we have as much right as any other set of lairy and clergy to hold our religious views unmolested and unridiculed by the daily secular press. * We are quiet churchmen, who hood that the formularies of our church teach certain doctrines and involve a certain our church teach certain dectrines and invoive a certain ornate worship as an outward expression of those doc trines. Surely we have as much right to hold to this belief (the Real Presence) undisturbed as the Roman Catholies have, and as much right to hold it as the Pro-testants have to deny it."

An interesting will case has just been decided in Boston (Austin, Executor, agt. Loring, Guardian). The testator was James T. Austin, formerly Attorney-General of the State. Wells, J., in charging the jury on the capacity of a testator to make a will, laid down certain principles so clearly that they will bear repetition here. As to what constitutes a sound and disposing mind and memory, the Court said: 1. The testator must be able to call to mind and understand the condition and character of the cetate which he undertakes to dispose of. 2. He must be able to call to mind the several persons who are the proper objects of his bounty, his actual relations to them, and his settled purposes toward them, if any such has been formed in his mind. 3. He must be able to apply his mind to the dispositions which he desires to make, so as to direct intelligently these dispositions, and to appreciate their purport and effect when written. Again, the fact that a parent disinherits a child is not enough to invalidate a will, for if a parent did it intentionally, he has a perfect right to do it, though the fact may bear upon the question of sanity, which it is for the jury to determine. Bo the will itself may furnish evidence bearing upon the same question, and all other writings made by the testator about the same time, including written instructions for the preparation of the will. Previous wills are also to be considered. A person may have sufficient expacity to make a will, and yet be asaily controlled and diverted from his purpose; but As to what constitutes a sound and disposing mind and

PANTHEISM EXPLAINED.

"NOT A RADICAL CLUB." PANTHEISM, BY THE REV. DR. HEDGE, AUTHOR OF "REASON IN RELIGION" - DISCUSSION BY JOHN WEISS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, LUCRETIA MOTT, THE REV O. B. FROTHINGHAM, MR. WASSON, AND OTHERS.

Boston, June 2 .- I believe Byron speaks mewhere of a sky filled with stars that looked as ugh they would be suns but durst not. Mrs. Sargent's parlors were filled, yesterday, with people who looked as if they would be a Radical Club-and if, indeed, they had been a Radical Club when I saw them before -- but who now were not a Radical Clifb, - because Dr. Hedge, the essayist of the occasion, has too much conservatism thoroughly to ally himself with the radical wing of his own denomination, and chose to believe that he was reading, not to the pernicious Club aforesaid, but to a circle of friends gathered to hear him in the Chestnut-st. parlors. And such friends as they were! Finer audience bath no man. Among them the allver-tougued orator, Wendell Phillips; O. B. Frothingham, the clear-headed, keen-witted champion of the Believing Unbelievers; your own Mr. Smalley, David A. Wasson, John Weiss, Mr. Longfellow, and, in short, whoever was brightest and best from every where. To this appreciative company Dr. Hedge read an essay on Pantheism, of which I shall give you a brief account, for I think that your readers will like to take in with their morning coffee a clear sense of what Pantheism is and is not, and the difference between it and Theism; and they could surely have no exponent more thoroughly well-informed than Dr. Hedge. Panthelson is a name of bad repute in theology, where

Pantheison is a name of bad repute in theology, where it passes for something akin to Atheism, and a good deal more dangerous. The doctrine is of ancient origin, and many noble souls have held it buddy. In 1729, the English Deist, Toland, in a defense of Pantheism, expressed its faith in a "God, the creative and ruling power of the universe, distinguished by reason alone from the universe distinguished by reason alone from the universe litself." If this statement of Pantheism be accepted, we have in it a theory discriminated from theism proper by the immanence in nature of the Supreme Power, but not less widely separated from Atheism by the acknowledgment of a Power to which the title of God is applied. Toland, so far as we know, was the first to assume the name of Pantheists, but he was by no means the first who held the Pantheists faith. Nor does his definition embrace all the varieties of views which might, with equal propriety, he designated as Pantheism. The Pantheist Schelling declared that the Pantheists, so far from maintaining, as has been asserted, that the sum of sensible objects is God, contend that the very reason of their being objects of sense is their privation of Deity. Giordano Bruno, inquestionably a pantheist, distinctly acknowledges God as the author of Nature, which, he maintains, must have had a beginning and a cause. He calls Nature the mirror in which God is imaged. Scous Erizens, that wonderful intellect which lighted the ninth century, is commonly regarded as pantheist; but the constantly and carnestly enforced the distinction between created and uncreated. Even Spinoza emphasizes causality in God; and distinguishes between the infinite and the finite. Pantheism is theistic, not atheistic, in its conception of cause and effect. It puts the universe as secondary, as effect, and God as primary, as cause. It confesses a God super mundane, but not extra-mundane. And here comes in one principal point of difference between theism and Pantheism.

tween Theism and Pantheism.

The popular Theism supposes a God existing outside of the universe which He has made—a Creator who once in time called a universe into being, and has been ever since a spectator and director of its en-goings, having no substantial connection with it, but only a providential and governmental one. The God of Pantheism is imma-nent, interfused, all-penetrating, the ground of all de-pendence, the He of aff life. It is frue that the view of many unquestioned Theists coincides with this Pantheis-tic conception of Deity. But this is only one stage, That which really and fundamentally distinguishes Panmany unquestioned Theoists coincides with this Panthelestic conception of Deity. But this is only one stage. That which really and fundamentally distinguishes Pantheism, as represented by Spinoza, from Theism, as smally understood, is not the doctrine of the one substance, but the doctrine of the one sole agent—the denial of any other agency than that of the one God as well in the spiritual as in the phenomenal world. Spinoza not only denies freedom of will to man, but denies to man substantial existence. He considers the human mind to be part of the infinite intellect of God; so that when we say the human mind perceives this or that, we say nothing else but that God, not in his infinity, but as explained by the nature of the human mind, or as constituting the essence of the human but a human that of God. We accordingly find it a marked distinction between Theism outperfully attribute of Deity which Theism corpresses by the term Lord. The God of Pantheism is in no sense Lord, for he has no intelligent atbjects—the mind or soul of man being only one of his own thoughts. But, to the Theist, goditerd is lordship. Therefore it appears that however the Theiste and Pantheism conceptions of man and his relations to God must remain wide asunder. The one sees in man a moral agent, the other an irresponsible expression of divinity.

Spinoza is the typical exponent of Pantheism. His

might be distributed as the control of the control gent, but all taings are determined from the necessity of the Divine nature to a certain mode of existence an operation. You perceive this takes away all idea of the free-agency of man, and, theoretically, all human responsibility. "Experience as well as reason teaches, he affirms, "that men believe they are free-gonly because they are conscious of their actions and ignorary of the causes by which they are determined." The great weakness of Pantheism as expressed by Spinoza, con of the causes by which they are determined." The great weakness of Pantheism as expressed by Spinoza, consists in the relaxation of the moral sense consequent on referring all action, good or bad, to God as the one immediate and direct cause of all. Its great strength is the quickened sense it gives us of the all pervading and immediate presence of God. It has changed the divine omptpresence from a cold and unmenting dogma to a fact of consciousness. Thus it has given to Nature a new soul. Wordsworth is the truest exponent of this sentiment among the English poets. In all Greek literature there is nothing which embodies it. Greek and Romans painted no landscapes like ours, suggestive of mystery within and beyond. The soul of Nature is interpreted by Pantheism. But Pantheism and Theism are not of necessity contradictory terms—they should be complementary. Theism gives us the Hely Person, the providential care, the moral will; Pantheism gives us the diffused presence, the all-pervading life, the divine nearness in the outspread landscape. To Pantheism belongs the world of nature—to Theism the world of spirits.

When the essay was over the audience began to talk.

When the essay was over the audience began to talk, just as if it thought it were a Radical Club; and Mr. Weiss was the first speaker. He indorsed Dr. Hedge's statement that the Greek mind did not know what a landscape was. The only pantheistic ideas of which we find any trace in antiquity were Egyptian. Their "Phanes" meant emanation, but it was an isolated idea in Egypt, and when it was translated into Greek it became Paumerely a rural deity. To Socrates there was nothing in plane-tree but its shadow. Before Theocritus, and thence down to Dante, you can find no such thing as the projection of human moods upon Nature. The Greeks vexed Nature with personalities, indeed, gave to every tree its dryad; but they split with the prism of plurality the pure, white light of its unity. Music itself was only born into the world when synthesis was born. The sense of the interfusion of Nature with God is modern. Not only did Spinoza turn devil out of the world-he exploded also the the old idea that long ago God packed into germs the potentialities of all that has happened since, and then withdrew himself into vacancy. Spinoza shows that the creative spirit is present every moment-God is always in the process.

Mr. Wasson was glad to have Spinoza appreciated, but he himself had always felt a certain want in him-a linear character in all his speculations. He did not know about so projecting God into all things that we left no margin for resistance. It seemed to him quite impossible to reconcile with our idea of God the direct derivation from Him of canker-worm and cobra, or of all the evil which we see in ourselves and others. The opposition which has to be overcome by God is the real devil, and Spinoza has not yet turned that out of the universe. Every organism in the world is a victory, and is assailed at ten thousand points by agents looking toward its destruction. There were always the Mr. Weiss thought that struggle and the overcoming. there must be antithesis, and the Divine Mind conceived it in the first place-the struggle and the overcoming were part of the divine plan. Dr. Hedge said that a boy coasting down hill wanted a long hill. There must be history, and it must have length of days and years for its making. To the adequate idea of things there can be no evil. Mr. Wasson thought that at any rate there was omething to be overcome, and plenty to do. Mrs. Mott sweet old friend-said she had been thinking of a remark made by Dr. Hedge very long ago, at a Unitarian Convention in Philadelphia, that Unitarians must be true to themselves in the expression of their convictions. It was at a time when she had great need of the strength which would enable her to disregard the condemnation of others-just after the Hicksites, as they were called, had been cut off from their brethren. She learned then how flercely people could do battle for words and formulas. The heathen makes graven images-we make verbal ones, and we worship as ardently as they. Truth is one in all ages; and always the listening soul can hear the still, small voice. The trouble is that we do not listen.

Mr. Frothingham adverted to the general impression that Pantheism weakens the conscience and destroys the moral sense. The antithesis between good and evil seemed to him a necessary part of the education of mankind. One can do nothing without encountering obstacles. Let one's theories be ever so pantheistic, still the struggle will go on, and still the man of conscience will resist temptation. The good man will find stimulus for right doing in his croed, be that creed what it may.

But if a man's conscience be lax, could anything more surely arouse him than the sense of the ever-present God-the God not far off but near at hand-all in all! Pantheism is a religious idea. The great mystics have all been Pantheists, as the great poets are Pantheists. The great sweep of the affections toward God demands that He should not be a being whom we can measurehis outlines should fade into mist. Then you set him flowing in the universe, and all religious have windows that open to these all-governing ekies. Americans are more pantheistic than other peoples, because their sympathies are more general and quicker. Mr. Longfellow said the essay had carried him back 25 years, to a time when he, with other students, used to walk into town to hear Dr. Walker talk about Pantheism. He remembered the doctor's saying: "What do men mean by calling those atheists who believe in nothing but God! But if you ask me if Pantheism is less dangerous than Atheism, I answer no, it is a great deal more dangerous, for it takes away the sense of moral responsibility." But there is a pantheistic conception of God which brings him so close that we feel him everywhere, It is the ideal tendency which inclines us toward Pantheism; and the Americans incline to it more readily than the English, because they are a more ideal people. skies. Americans are more pantheistic than

us toward Panthelsm; and the Americans Incline to It more readily than the English, because they are a more ideal people.

Wendell Philips hereupon protested against our judging men by their theories. Theoretically Calvinian dispenses with works, but where do we find a higher standard of morals or better works than among the Calvinists! While human nature is capable of a feeling of remorse—as if, having a will, one might have done right and had done wrong—we shall not be able to put aside a sense of personal responsibility, or to turn the devil out of doors. Spinoza gives no theory which explains away the fact of suffering, and he had seen suffering which he felt sure was unmitigated evil. The conversation closed with a final protest from Dr. Bartol against this notion of unmitigated evil. He thinks belief in any essential evil, in any fatality of everlasting pain, is philosophically inconsistent with our belief in God; and he believes that human nature is incapable of doing a thing which God cannot utilize for good. With this crumb of tangible confort our scance concluded.

L. C. M.

THE COURTS.

FOUR SAILORS' STORY OF THEIR SUFFERINGS-THEY SAY THEY WERE ABANDONED ON A BARREN ISLAND.

If the story of William H. Bradford and fohd Randall is true, there is a sea monster at large worthy of the severest penalty of the law. The sufferings of Bradford and Randall, as told by themselves, were substantially as follows:

ings of Bradford and Randali, as told by themselves, were substantially as follows:

We shipped at Bombay for this port on board of the American bark Nevada, George Lunt, captain. For some time before going to sea, Lunt allowed us, as a daily ration, one pound and a half of bread and three quarts of water. We were unable to work on such a scanty diet, and, together with Wells and a Frenchman named Alfonse, we asked for more and better food, which was refused. Affairs continued in this terrible condition after we put to sea, when another request for more nourishing food was refused. We told the captain that we should die of starvation unless we could have more to eat, and, for saying this, he kicked and beat us. A pilot-boat accompanied the Nevada as far as the barren Island of Chumna, which is about 30 miles from the Island of Zanzibar. Here Lunt forced us to go on board of the pilot boat, and ordered the pilot to leave us without food or water on this barren island. This order was obeyed; but, on returning to Zanzibar, the pilot told Mr. Webb, the American Consul, what had happened. Consul webb, as soon as he heard of it, sent a vessei to take us off, and said that the pilot should be punished for leaving us. When we were sufficiently recovered to endure the voyage, Mr. Webb sent Bradford and Randall to this port in the brig Wild Gazelle, and shipped Wells and Alfonse for Boaton in the Gilde.

Bradford makes the following statement:

Bradford makes the following statement:

We were on this barren island about 24 hours, and suffered terribly; we were weak and hungry, and under that burning sun could get no water. What we suffered can't be told, and in a little while longer we would have died. Bradford and Raudall made their complaint to Commissioner Shields, who sent them on Saturday to Boston, where the Nevada is owned. The papers in the case, prepared by Mr. Webb, have been sent to the United States District Attorney of that city. A long and rapid cross-questioning failed to make these men contradict themselves in any particular, and their story convinced those who heard it of its truthfulness. It was ascertained that the Nevada entered this port some weeks ago, speedily discharged her cargo, and salled for Rio Janeiro. It is stated that the Government will take active measures to secure the arrest of Capi. Limit and bring him to trial. The penalty for abandoning sallors on barren islands is death. Bradford makes the following statement : bring him to trial. The penalty for abando on barren islands is death.

CIVIL NOTES.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, motion calendar will be called at 10 a. m. this month, instead of 12

In the Kings County Supreme Court Adclaide Leonard sues for a limited divorce from her hus-band, William Leonard, on the ground of abandonment. Defendant denies the charge, and alleges that the plain-tiff left him at the instance of her mother. Case referred,

Louis A. Myers, Peter Walthar and Joseph M. Strong filed voluntary petitions in bankruptey, last week, Samuel Hoffman, Adolph Hintz and John H. Kessler were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; and Philip Lewis, Henry Lewis, Henry W. Wheeler and Lewis Hyneman received discharges in bankruptey.

Surrogate Veeder of Kings County admitted o probate last week the wills of Bernard Wilhelm, Wm H. Van Vorhis, Joseph Mayer, Amasa S. Foster, and Ann M. Van Vorms, Joseph Mayer, Annasa S. Foster, and Ann D. Smith of Brooklyn. Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of Alexander Muir, Bryan O'Don-nell, Geo. M. Frost, Granna Johnson, Thomas Thompson, Jr., and Joseph W. Riokard of Brooklyn. Letters of Guardianship of the person and estates of Louis Fred-erick W. Lanz were granted to William Lanz, Samuel L. Doyle, Mary E. Doyle, Hobart F. Doyle, Henry C. Doyle, and Annie L. Doyle, Thomas A. Doyle, their father; of Thomas Greenan to Ellen Greenan, of James G. Spencer and Emma A. Spencer to Catherine W. Bollinger, their mother of John Wells and William A. Wals, for William i Emma A. Spencer to Catherine W. Bollinger, their ther; of John Wells and William A. Wells to William

CRIMINAL COURTS.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Patrick M. ane was committed, yesterday, for stabbing William Tuite of No. 637 remarked-at., in the abdomen.

The examination of William H. Beare of No. 81

About 3 a.m. Saturday, Officer Arnold of the Fourth

THE COURTS FOR JUNE.

In the Supreme Court there will be a General Term beld by Freeding Justice lugraham and Justices Barnard and Cardono. Part L will be held by Judge Brady and Part II. by Judge Van Brant. Judge Barnard is assigned to Chambers, but as be is also assigned to General Term, the Chambers collector will be eathed at 10 a. m., and part of the motions each day sent to Judges Ingraham and Cardono for hearing.

In the Superior Court the General Term will be held by Judges Jones, Met'unn, and Freedinan. Judge Monell will sit in Special Term, and the Trial Terms will be held by Chief-Juntice Bartour (Part I.).

In the Court of Common Pleas no General Term will be held. Chief-Justice Daily will hold Part I. of the Jury Term, Judge J. F. Daly Part II., Judge Larremore will sit in Chambers. Judge Rebinson, will preside in the Equity Branch in place of Judge Loew.

The following is the assignment of Justices of the Marine Court for June General Term, Chief-Justice Alter, and Tracy and Gross, J.J. Trial Term, Part II., Tracy, J.; Part II., Alter, J.; Part III. (non-jury), Cartis, J.; Chambers, Gross, J. THE COURTS FOR JUNE.

DECISIONS-JUNE 3.

Superior Court-General Term-By Chief Justice Superior Court—General Term—By Chief Justice Barbour and Justices Monell and Spencer,—Amelia Pixby agt. The Third ave. Railroad Company.—Judgment order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. John McGinn agt. Joseph Ross.—Exceptions sustained, venicit set sadies and new trial ordered, with costs to the defendant to abide the event. Anthony Douglass agt. Wm. Halpine.—Judgment reversed, order of referee vacated and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Wm. Knowlton et al. set. The Providence and New-York Steamship Company.—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. John Moron agt. John McSwegan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge McCunn. Mercer agt. Bowles: Gavigan agt. The Astor Fire Ins. Co.; Clark a Bininger, Hazewell agt. Coursen.—Orders granted.

COURT CALENDARS—This DAY.

Calendar called at 12.

First Monday Motion Calendar.

SPECIAL TERM.—SCHERELAND. J.—Opens at 10 a. m.

CRECITE—PART L.—BRADY, J.—Opens at 10 a. m.

CRECITE—PART L.—BRADY, J.—Opens at 10 a. m.

CRECITE—PART L.—BRADY, J.—Calendar called at 10 a. m.

Opens at 11 a. m.

Non-enumerated Motions.

CRECITE—PART L.—BRADY, J.—Calendar called at 10 a. m.

TO. Seller agt. Winnerding.

3. Swords agt. Kegar.

15. Amer. Nat. Bank agt. Wage goner, jr.

15. Special Simonds.

270. Fielder agt. Simonds.

270. Fielder agt. Simonds.

270. Fielder agt. Simonds.

271. Herome agt. Woerner.

281. Lawrence agt. Mockin.

271. Heroma gt. Woerner.

282. Lebre agt. The Mayor.

282. Coleman gt. Foaton.

283. Cole agt. The Serventh Ward National Hank.

284. Lawrence agt. Maxwell.

285. Cole agt. The Serventh Ward National Hank.

286. Cole agt. The Serventh Ward National Hank.

287. Lebre agt. Simonds.

Supplied agg. Comment of the serventh Ward National Hank.

288. Coleman gt. Foaton.

189. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry, add. Separat.

289. Lebre agt. Commental Ward National Hank.

280. Lebre agt. The Mayor. &c.

189. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry, add. Separat.

280. Lebre agt. Commental Ward National Hank.

281. Lebre agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

282. Lebre agt. Gondyear.

189. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry, add. Seewart Hank.

282. Lebre agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

283. Lebre agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

284. Lawrence agt.

Supplied agt. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

284. Lawrence agt. Mayor. &c.

189. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

284. Lawrence agt. Mayor. &c.

189. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

284. Lawrence agt. Mayor. &c.

189. Seewart agt. Phenix Fire Ins.

Co. of Brushiry agt. Commercial Ware house Co. of N. B.

284. Lawrence agt. Mayor.

285. Lebre

1518. Oakley agt. The Mayor, &c. | N. |
1623. King, ex. &c. agt. Sawyer. |
1623. King, ex. &c. agt. Sawyer. |
163. New Boxton Coal M.g. Co. |
161. Roe agt. Stevens. |
173. Heinmuller agt. Abbott. |
1803. Heads agt. Waterhouse. |
1804. Barkley agt. Waterhouse. |
1805. Heads agt. Waterhouse. |
1807. For agt. Coar. |
1808. Coar. |
1809. Co Co. agt. N. Y. C. & Hud. R.
R. R. Co.
1063, Peck agt. Whitney. et., &c.
1067, De Long agt. O'Brien.
1069, Hadden agt. Moore.
1075, Polhamus agt. Bonner.
1077, Brode agt. O'Brien. Shiff, &c.
1365, O'Brien agt. The Mech. &
Traders Fire Ins. Co. Causes of May Term. Mehrhach agt. Kochler. 215. Barger agt. Gree n Sheriff, &c. 780

673. Brown, jr., agt. Perser. 561. Cushman agt. O'Brien. 561. Customan agt O'Bri 567. ke. 543. Coffins sqt. Burnea. 566. Avary sqt. Hammond. 563. Krass agt. Merinsky. 569. Halpen sqt. Vanderi. 663. Hampen sqt. Blake. 601. Levri agt. Bridgewat. 631. Lerr agt. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works et al. 639. Johnson, trustee, ogt. Oppen 639. Referte by guard's, ber Manufacturing Co. 255. Reding agt Cutting. 255. Reding agt Cutting. 255. Reding agt Rubrer. 157. Roberts agt. Roberts. 157. Roberts. 257. Roberts. Water agt. Klinck.

Harter agt. O'Brien Shiff &c.

Morris, asse, &c., agt. Lyst,
&c.

Arnbein agt. Holden.

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 Kohn agt, O'Brien, Sh'ff, &c.
 Enescher agt, Klein,
 Robinson agt, O'Brien, Sh'ff,

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1077. Kent ogt. Halvery 2
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1041. Townsend ogt. Glasy.
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1041. Miles ogt. Herew.
1042. Miles ogt. Herew.
1043. Miles ogt. Harter,
1044. Miles ogt. Marxin.
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1047. Marxin.
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1059. Marx 133. And Mech's Bank Asia.

130. Tinkham agt. Martine.
130. Tinkham agt. Martine.
130. He M'rg Co. agt. Segith.
130. Flegenheimer auf Gibl ora.
130. Rictori art. Sam Mu. Inc. Co.
130. Murchy agt. Internet Han. Co.
130. Murchy agt. Internet Han. Co.
130. Murchy agt. Internet Han. Co.
130. Helpert agt. Poll.
130. Shroud agt. Third-wee, R.R. Co.
130. Heyer agt. Red.
130. O'Bren. Siff. agt. The Martine.
130. O'Bren. Siff. agt. The Martine.
130. O'Bren. Siff. agt. The Weillendowskie Sift.
130. Myers agt. Martin.
130. Myers agt. Martin.
130. Myers agt. Martin.
1302. Myers agt. Martin.
1303. Myers a

Weed.

130. Heyer agt. Reld.
630. Lombardo agt Parks.
130. Moore agt. Manhattan Life.
130. Sense agt. The Williams Co.
1300. Young agt. Perife Mulin Co.
1300. Sense agt. The Com. Pire Ins.
1. Commerce agt. Hamilton.
1. Commerce agt. Hamilton.
13. Poulin agt. Recedency and Serventian Commerce age. The Commerce Commerce age.
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2. Jennis art Comes.
3. The Brookly Oil Refleery agt. Brown.
4. Produm art. Dures.
5. Cohen art. Keiny.
6. (No. 1) Sweeny art. Columb.
7. (No. 2) Sweeny art. Columb.
8. Monilson art. D. Waterry.
8. Monilson art. D. Waterry.
8. Monilson art. D. Waterry.
8. Rephens agt. Hove.
11. Money agt. The Sale Deposit.
Co.
12. Bornham agt. Thormao.
13. (Columber agt. Lang.
14. Selection agt. Munilly.
14. Selection agt. Munilly.
15. (Calle agt. Junes.
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Co.

Wright ort. Pennoyer.

673. Hewan art. Liverpool and Gt.
Western Steam Co.
423. Wicks art. Hatch.
1424. Howard agt. Smith.
1424. Howard agt. Smith.
123. Schemerhore agt. Barnet.
123. Schemerhore agt. Barnet.

771. Van Houten agt. Novelty Iron Works.

1. Gregory Mt. Gregory, et al. et al. 3r. Lian ree'r. &c., agt. Fuller. 3. Fowler agt. Great Western Puller.

21. Asilorson agt. Williams
22. Volkenburg ngt. Bates.
20. Stedham agt. Sasfort.
24. Mecks, rec'z, &c., agt. Kre-Ins. Co.

1 Donnell agl. Donnell.

2 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

2 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

2 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

2 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

3 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

4 Mesks, rec's, &c., agt. kols.

5 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

6 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

6 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

6 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

7 Nothenburg agt. Bales.

7

12. Blun agt. United States Er. 21., Co. 13. Starvesant agt. Gussler. 32. Austra agt.

impo, kc. Ger. Ger. 14. Schrene agt. Fischer. 15. Coughl n agt. Barry, &c. 16. Passin &c. agt. Browning, 17. Wright, &c. agt. Eploy. 16. Lussing agt. Lussing agt. Tormer.

33. Let's agt. Brush.

134. Let's agt. Brush.

135. Let's agt. Brush.

136. Let's agt. Alexander.

136. Let's agt. Alexander.

136. Let's agt. Alexander.

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136. Let's agt. Brush.

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136. Let's agt. Brush 5602. Furman agt. Chase. 5770. Warren agt. Schiele

e | 5728, Vogel art Fleifer.

1 5737, McCabe art Harbin.
5753, McCabe art Harbin.
5754, Gras agt, Brignoli.
5755, Martin art Titlon.
5756, Travers agt, McBean.
5757, Martin art Titlon.
5757, Megrarity art Collina.
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6657, Brown agt Fre.
5758, Martin art Titlon.
5758, Martin art Carter.
6679, Brown agt Fre.
5759, Martin art Carter.
5757, Brown agt Fre.
5759, Martin art Orden agt Leuritz.
5752, Van Orden agt Leuritz.
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GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Recorder HACKBUT.—Opens as 1. Tunis Tremper, embezzie-| 5. John Gibner, felonious assault mont.

John Coffee and Terrance G. John McCourt, grand larceny, for John McCourt, grand larceny from the person.

J. Henry Carroll, burglacy.

3. Henry Carroll, burglary.
4. Peter McGoughlin and John Hran, burglary.

The June Term of the City and Supreme Courts, Brooklyn, will be opened with a general call of the calendars. DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS. .

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

No Steamship Malla
TUENDAY, JUNE 5.

Malls for Europe via Piymouth and Hamburg, persteamship Wesiphalia
from foot of Third-st., Hoboken, close at the Post-Office at 11:30 a.m.; at Station A, 11:10 a.m.; D, 10:30 a.m. Steamship sails at 2 p.m. A
Supplementary Mall. for paid letters only, under up on the Pier at
Habbaken, and close at 1:30 p. m.
[All letters deposited in Supplementary Malls must be propaid with
double postage.]

Sandy Hook... 9 25 | Gov's Island.... 10-09 | Hell Gate II:58

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM GLASGOW-In etennship Europa, June 2.—Rev. Thomas Stacey, wife, and family, Mary Jackson, George Mostram, wife, and samily, Ehsabeth Masters, Emma Prignall, Ada Prignall. Jac Craig, John Ateley, wife, and family, Nol. M. Buchavage Mary Buchana, Louis Flint, Mrs. Geo, Hamilton and family, Mr. and Mary Buchana, Mary Buchano, Pages Greaves, Michael Mooney, May Ann McElroy, Arab'd Scott, P. In Mars. Mrs. Marie Lenderen. PEOM LIVERPOOL—In steamship Algeria, Sune 3.—Mrs. L. Dodde and 7 children. Miss Wratt. W. Mossley, Ch. Pieve, Col. Forrand, Lady and madd, Ch. Trask, Miss. M. Trask, Mrs. E. Bebes, F. Ward, H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and child, E. Kimbas, M. Sayce, E. Hyde, J. Tary, J. Hagne, Miss M. Hagne, J. Suney, T. & Vaster, T. McLorman, W.

and maid, Ch. Track, Miss M. Track, Mrs. E. Beros, F. Ward, H. Brandnon Mr. and Mrs. J. Somth and child, E. Kimbal, M. Sarce, E. Hyde, J.

"Tarr, J. Hagne, Miss M. Hazue, J. Staer, T. Affeater, T. McTormae, W.
Marston, S. Leowentstein, T. Randolmh, Ch. Kraup, J. Wilson, G. Ragene, L. Antoine, D. Goubaref, Mrs. Eldridge and unid, Miss E. Weish,
and 686 in the strenage.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—In steamship Virginia, June 2.—Honston Sunmars, Mrs. Blanch Luuri, Fral. Indusen, Harry Rassell, Mrs. Sarah Willard, the Rev. Jos. Mayns, wife and family: Miss Fruny Eckley, Miskemma Eckley, Wm. Haynes and wife, Miss Haunsh Haynes, Miss Agness
Haynes, Mrs. Beavley, Miss Mary An Sumons, James A. Lamping, Mr.
Williams, wife, family, and herrant: Miss Maria Putland, Miss Jone
Putland, John Junley, wife, and family; the Rev. Joseph Taylor, wife,
and family; Heary Rord, Sanned Mellen, John Elliott, A. Wiren, Heary
Massan, John Borton, Miss Anna Sykes, Thos. Lopph, Miss Laisen,

Putland, John Juniev, wife, and family; the Ker. Jose and family; Heary Rord, Samuel Mellen, John Killott, Mussou, John Borton, Miss Anna Sykes, Thas, Lynch, YEOM NEW-ORLEANS—In steamship Geo. Med Mazipove and wife, C. W. Waitendorf, Henry Stambel, etc., P. Matthern, wife and servant Geiger, Mrs. T. Wilson and I Heard and servant, Miss L. Macdonald, Miss E. V. B. Matthern, wife and servant, E. L. Boujett, S. Postron, A. Randelph, Miss Mary Capron, Mrs. E. Linctson, Miss A. Baland, Mrs. C. Clapp and servant, and 22 in M. FROM BEEM N.—In steamship leutschiad, Jones J. and wife, J. Marcele and wife, S. Fechicaler, S. Keihett, Chis. Wensieg, A. P. Chamberlane and wife R. W. child; John Held, A. Bergener, Jasob Wolf, Therees W. Christine Haag and daug for, H. Celarner, E. R. Speel, M. S. Speel, M. S. Speel, M. C. Carlotte, M. R. Speel, M. R. S ge. mousfeld child John Heid, A. Bergener, Jasob Wolf, Therese Wolf, Isaac Hecht, Circistine Haag and daug ter. II. Celarren, G. R. Spedmann, G. Jonis, H. Mans, Ame Labitiot, E. Barth, A. Karrel, F. R. Seedmann, G. Jonis, H. Mans, Ame Labitiot, E. Barth, A. Karrel, P. Dussel, Bertha Holzard, G. Bercher, D. Tochtermann, Charo Ogramerer, Emma Kohn, G. Bonnacquet, R. Gryse and weig, H. Ingham Sci wife, J. C. Doimann, G. Schloss, Cath. Brechard, M. Lescherg, an Family, Caro, Heisenmann, G. Schloss, Cath. Brechard, M. Lescherg, an Family, Caro, Heisenmann, G. Schloss, Cath. Brechard, M. Lescherg, an Family, Caro, Heisenmann, G. Weller, C. Diersken, N. Gartner, Gertrude Schelesser, Greine Planer and child, A. Wolf and wife, G. Pehling, A. Biegler, Mrs. He Bann and child, Cath. Hodman, H. Billgeman and wife, A. Gleber and child, J. D. McBurnie.

FROM SAVANNAH—In stemmaling Herman Lavingston, June 4.—
Chas, Marshall and wife, Cath. Whetman and wife, Mrs. E. Bereicheim, 3 children, and servant; J. Meelsam, wife, and 3 children; Mrs. Lasely, Mrs. W. G. Brown, Miss Cannon, Mrs. A Russell, Mrs. A. D. Stenteford, Mrs. and Miss Closton, Mrs. A Tumper, Mrs. S. Shars, Misser B. Perely, Mr. and Miss Wencoorle, J. S. Williamn, Capi, C. M. Calbhan, S. Cumming, Wm. Easter, J. W. Dause, Kichard Vicars, L. Gerstman, Wm. Crawford, W. A. Baun, J. A. Rosier, Jos. Kenner, J. F. Warren, J. L. Burton, M. Jacoby, P. Pullace, H. Hoffman, Thos. McLaughlin, B. Allen, G. Schovel, T. Merritt, Wm. R. Lloyd, and IJ in the steerage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF NEW-YORK. Jest 1

Steamship Nebraska (Br.), Guarit Liverpool, Williams & Guion,
Steamship Italy (Br.), Grogan, Liverpool, National Steamship GaSteamship Blatavia (Br.), Sowerber Liverpool, John G. Penchtyn,
Steamship City of London (Br.), Tibbitts, Liverpool, John G. Dale,
Steamship Rheim (N. G.), Meyer, Breimen, Ostrichia & Co.
Steamship Clyffe, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory
Co.

& Co. Steamship St. Lanrent (Pr.), Lemarie, Havre, Geo. Mackennie, Steamship James Ariger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Henry R. Mor-san & Co. Steamship Wyanoke, Browne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk; OM Steamship Wyanoke, Browne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk; ominion Steamship Co. Steamship Neucesis (Br.), Lochend, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale, Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, S. C., Lorillard Steamship

Bark Harnak (Br.), Curry, Dublin, via St. Jachn, N. B., Heney & Bark Malvin Schutt (N. G.), Schutze, Copenhagen Funch, Elye & Ca.
Bark Natvo Mondo (Ital.), Starme, Gibraltar, Funch, Elye & Ca.
Bark Smyrniste, Mackay, Malta, Hodges & Finotti,
Bark Montenma, Hammond, Barbadnes, T. T. & F. & Delght
Bark Walens, Dart, Hamburg, H. J., De Wolf & C.
Bark Sringia (Bt.), Hieta, Queenstown or Falam ath, Arkell & TuftaBark Walens, Dart, Hamburg, H. J., De Wolf & C.
Bark Jenny Berteacu (Br.), Davis, Hamburg, Crambell,
Berteaux & Ca.
Elirk Ganymede (Not.), Niels u, Antwerp, Wengil,

Bark Weymouth (Br.), Cosman, Dunkirk, France, H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Bark Calhala (Br.), Croveaux, Port Spain, Hewlett & Terresce,
Brig Susan E. Voorbies, Follond, Marsailles, B. J. Wenberg,
Schr. Mald of the Mist (new), Smith, Campfachy, Marciai & Co.
Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Tampico and Vera Gras, Wendi, Teleas & Bockann.

stit. Schr. Watchman, Wangler, Savana-la-utr and a market, D. & A.

Steamship Algeria (Br.), Le Messariar Liverpool May 23, via Queens-lawn 54th, with soles, and 733 pars, to 0. G. Pranchlyn.
Sepanship farropia (Br.), Campbell, Glangue May 20, with moles and 614 pars, to Hendervoit Bros.
Sepanship bestachland (N.G.), Nevember, Bremen May 20, with moles and 634 pars, to Hendervoit Bros.
Sepanship bestachland (N.G.), Nevember, Bremen May 20, via South-merton 25d at 315 p.m., with moles, and 15d pars, to Octivide N.G. Steamship Virginia (Br.), Sammer Liverpool, May 17, and Greensham, 18th, with noise, and pass, to V. M. Hursk.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, S. C., Lordiard Steamship Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia. C.
Steamship Mars, Grundley, Philadelphia. C.
Steamship Reistol, Wallace, London, E. E. McGran's Sons.
Ship American Union, Chandler, Lendon, Gringell, Ministry & Co.
Ship American Toller, Anarese, Thos. Dumbur's Nephews & Co.
Ship Golden Fleece, Crowell, Buston, Front Raker.
Ship Golden Fleece, Crowell, Buston, Front Raker.
Bark Angadine (13th), Gazzolo, Bristol, Bag, Showitch & Co.
Bark Darmar (Nor.), Jensen, Penarre Roads, Rouch, Edye & Co.
Bark Portfol (Nor.), Mohlhach, Cork or Falms alth for orders, Wendt,
Peters & Bockmans.
Bark Da Capo (Nor.), Rasumesen, Cork or Palmouth, Punch, Edye &

Wessels.
Schr. Ridgewood, Denke, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Heribut & Co.
Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Terre, Philadelphia, H. W. Jackson & Co.
Schr. Blackstone, Wiskin, Providence,
Schr. E. Fich, Priligrew, New Lendon,
Schr. O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..